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## SIMPLIFIED MODAL ACCOMPANIMENT

TO THE

HYPERSHÉ DE MONTREAL

January 112 wind

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# VATICAN KYRIALE

AND THE

# REQUIEM MASS

BY

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UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL

Musique - Bibliothèque

GREGORIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA 2130-32 Jefferson Avenue Toledo 2, Ohio

### FOREWORD

ومعارض والمحارض

The idea of the present SIMPLIFIED ACCOMPANIMENT to the Ordinary of the Mass originated by reason of the recognizable fact that a large majority of Catholic organists, notably those in the smaller parishes, are by no means technicians. The acquisition of, or the appointment to an organ position usually precedes the necessary training in the fundamentals of organ technique. This is, of course, not the ideal state, but it must be frankly admitted. A simplified accompaniment has therefore been needed, one that, although simple in form, would nevertheless preserve all the qualities of a classic Gregorian accompaniment, such as modal fidelity and religious atmosphere.

In presenting this book of accompaniments to the public, the Gregorian Institute offers it as the result of twenty years of research and experimentation. The author does not contend that it is more perfect than the accompaniments of the masters, such as those published by Henri Potiron and Dom Desrocquettes of Solesmes. These two eminent Gregorianists were his professors in Paris, and they remain his guides.

Although the primary purpose of the present publication is to answer the need for a more simple style, it was discovered as the work progressed, that a Gregorian melody can be accompanied, to a greater extent than is usually believed, by the basic elements alone inherent in it. The simplicity of the accompaniment does not connote inferiority. In fact, perfection and fidelity are by no means postulated by intricate composition and strained academic efforts.

The problem to be solved by the Gregorian harmonist is always the same, namely, the preservation of the liturgical sense which inspired the melody. Modern ears, it has often been emphasized, no longer hear properly the homophony of Gregorian Chant. The characteristics of the single melodic line have been disregarded by the discoveries of modern harmony. As a consequence, these sacred songs have lost their ancient flavor and their modal influence has disappeared. This fact has led to the conviction that Gregorian music should be unaccompanied if its original concept is to be preserved. But this objection is no longer valid if the accompaniment of the chant can be achieved with its own elements.

The altogether different belief that extraneous, modern harmonies can enrich the chant is recognized today as absolutely erroneous and unorthodox. Whereas in modern composition the student takes a given melody and is guided in the construction of the chords by the laws of harmonic music, in the chant, on the contrary, the proper rules of harmony are found, not in the books of modern theory, but in the melody itself, in its basic intervals, and in the modal scale in which it is written. The chords to be used result from the position of the melody without the necessity of applying to them the terms used in classes in modern harmony.

It must be remembered that some of the chant melodies use only a few degrees of the scale, repeating them almost exclusively to the end of the composition. The following examples from the Requiem Mass are offered by way of illustration:



If the accompanist should presume to accompany such melodies with modern chords, with those containing the leading tone, or with perfect cadences, the result would be musical nonsense. On the contrary, if plagal cadences are used, and a diatonic harmony pervades the entire composition, the church-like atmosphere is accentuated and the fidelity of the elements of the chant are preserved. For some eighty years, the masters of chant accompaniment have maintained most strictly the pure modal and ancient diatonic style.

The author has endeavored to go a step farther in the accompaniment of the chant by utilizing none but its own elements. The present work will be found to be as traditional as it is practical. The system upon which the accompaniments are based has been used most effectively by the author at all the summer sessions of the Gregorian Institute of America, and in Canada.

### HINTS AND COMMENTS ON EXECUTION

Consecutive Fifths. The consecutive fifths present here and there in these accompaniments serve a very useful purpose. Whereas in modern harmony, consecutive fifths are forbidden because of the leading tone and the weak degrees,—constituent elements in modern music, they are often permitted in the accompaniment of the chant when they enhance the modal scale. Example:



Gregorian scales are composed of independent degrees which are not subject to one another. Therefore, the law of attraction (the leading tone, TI, subject to the tonic, DO) has no connection whatsoever in Gregorian accompaniment. This is not an invention of the author, but the fundamental teaching of Henri Potiron of the Solesmes School at the Gregorian Institute of Paris, of which the author is a graduate.

Consecutive Octaves. It will also be observed that the author may use two consecutive octaves, between incises, when they occur between an intermediate voice and the bass. Example:



Finally, from one incise to another, the continuity of the harmony has often been broken in order to introduce an appogiatura or a modal chord:



The foregoing examples of consecutive fifths and octaves were constructed on essential elements and intervals of the melodies and not on chords.

Text of the Vatican Edition. The author has adhered strictly to the decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites that the text of the Vatican Edition be followed faithfully. It was necessary, therefore, except in some psalm tones, to print all repeated notes. The organist is admonished, however, that these notes are to be tied in the actual playing and not executed independently. Examples:





Legato Style. The organist should be most careful to observe a strict legato style. Proper note values of the accompanying chords, numerous ties, and whole notes enclosed within vertical lines will be an assistance in the organist's endeavor to adhere to this style. The use of whole notes in this fashion, without absolute time value, eliminates the necessity of repeating identical chords. Orthodox precedence for this practice is to be found in abundance in ancient manuscripts. Examples:



The Dot. The dot frequently used beneath melody notes is not an indication of staccato. It is used in this book to point out the first beat in Gregorian rhythm where it will not be readily apparent at first.

Pitch. No author can select a pitch that accommodates each individual singer. The ancient, antiphonal character of the chant, with the higher phrases assigned to higher voices, and the lower phrases to the lower voices, is too often disregarded. It is also true that tenors will not object to singing high notes in polyphonic and modern compositions, but are reluctant to sing high notes in the chant. The author has selected, therefore, as far as possible, a mediant pitch that will accommodate all the singers.

Organ Registration. In general, organists use too many loud stops in the accompaniment of the chant. Open Diapasons should be avoided, and the stopped Diapasons, Flutes and Strings should be used. The use of the Celeste, Tremolo, solo stops, such as the Vox Humana, the Reeds and a superfluous use of the swell expression pedal should be avoided. The organist is cautioned that the organ is to be used to sustain the voice and not to lead them, or attract attention to the playing. The pedal may be used, but all sense of heaviness should be avoided.

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## OPTIONAL LOWER KEYS

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#### ASPERGES ME

At the Sprinkling of Holy Water (ON SUNDAYS BEFORE MASS OUTSIDE THE EASTER SEASON)

By DR. EUGENE LAPIERRE



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### VIDI AQUAM

#### At the Sprinkling of Holy Water

(ON SUNDAYS DURING THE EASTER SEASON, FROM EASTER SUNDAY TO PENTECOST INCLUSIVE)







- V. Osténde nóbis, Dómine, misericordiam tuam. (T.P. Allelulia.)
- R. Et salutare tuum da nobis. (P.T. Allelulia.)
- N. Dómine exaudi orationem meam.
- R. Et clamor meus ad te véniat.
- ₩. Dóminus vobiscum.
- R. Et cum spíritu túo. Orémus. Exáudi.....

# MASS I. DURING THE EASTER SEASON (Lux et origo)











MASS II. ON SOLEMN FEASTS 1. (Fons bonitatis)































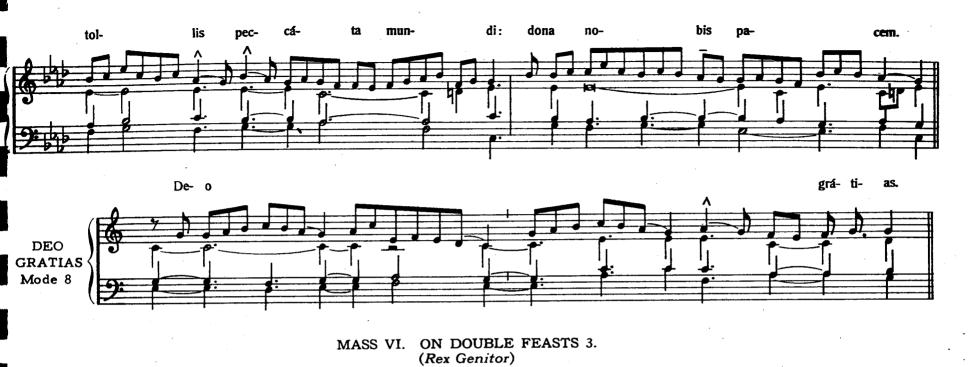
# MASS V. ON DOUBLE FEASTS 2. (Magnae Deus potentiae)











KYRIE Mode 7

Ký-ri- e e- lé- i-son. Ký-ri- e e- lé- i-son.

KYRIE Mode 7

Ký-ri- e e- lé- i-son. Chri- ste e- lé- i-son.











MASS VII. ON DOUBLE FEASTS 4. (Rex splendens)

































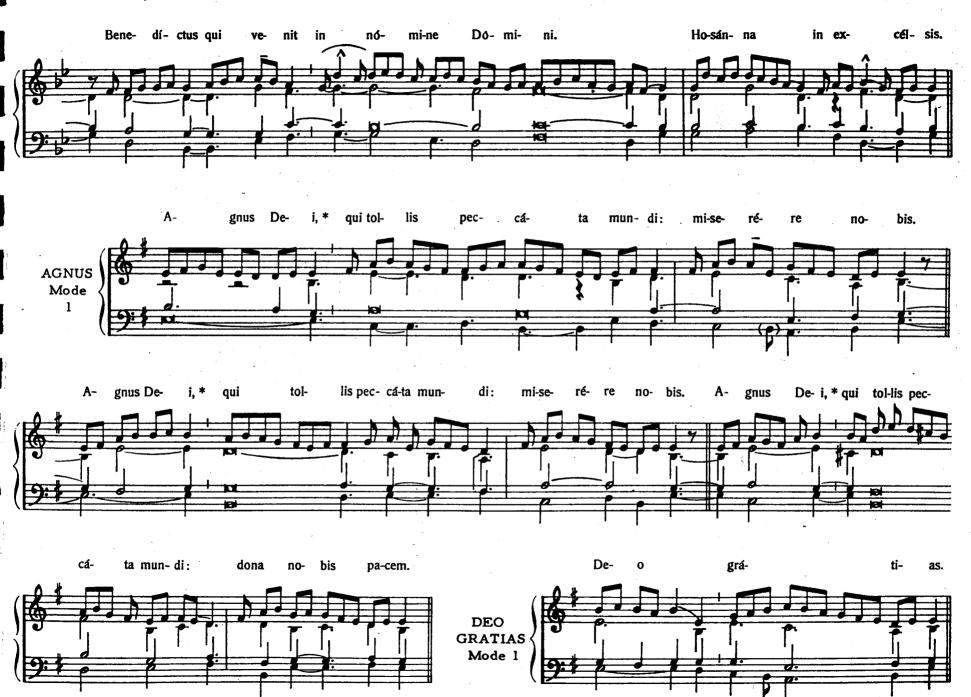












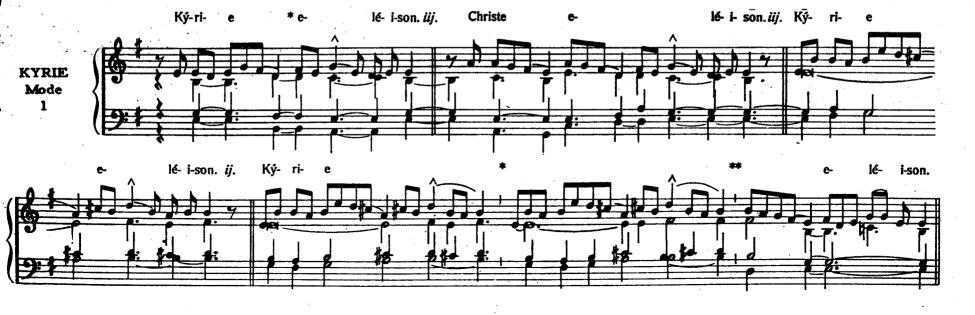








MASS XIII. ON SEMIDOUBLE FEASTS 2
(Stelliferi Conditor Orbis)



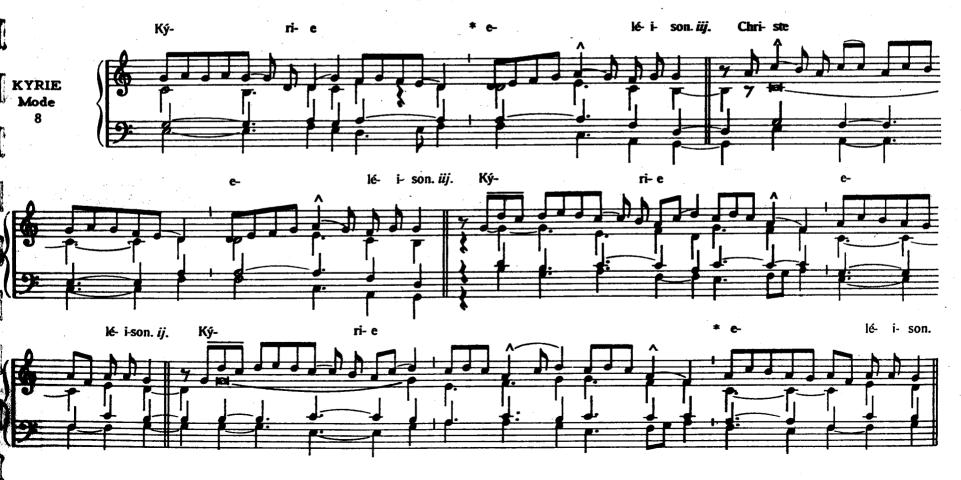








MASS XIV. WITHIN OCTAVES NOT OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY (Jesu Redemptor)











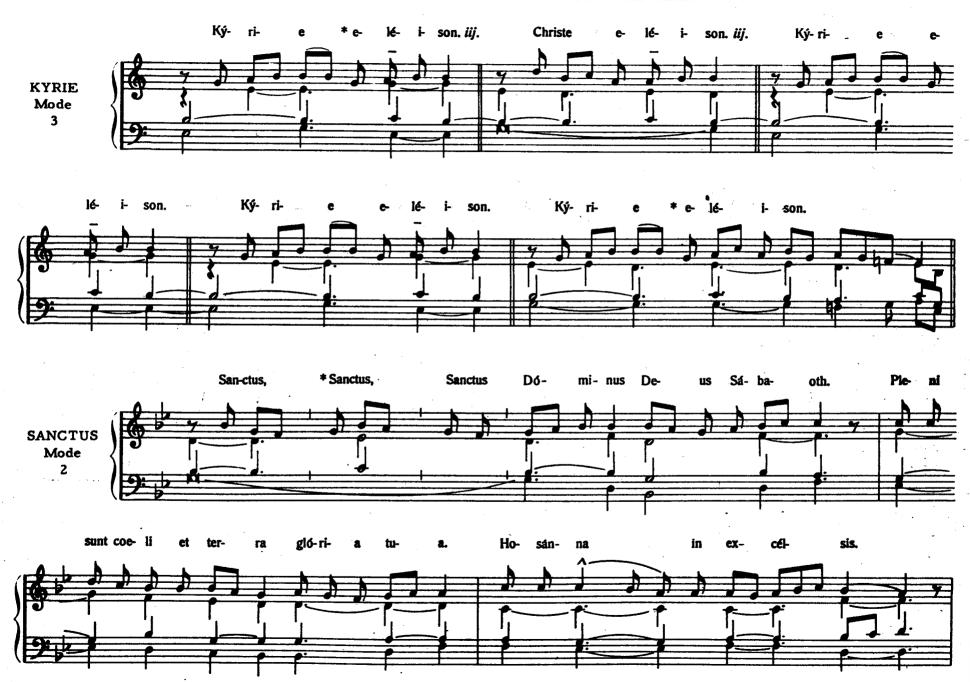
## MASS XV. ON SIMPLE FEASTS (Dominator Deus)

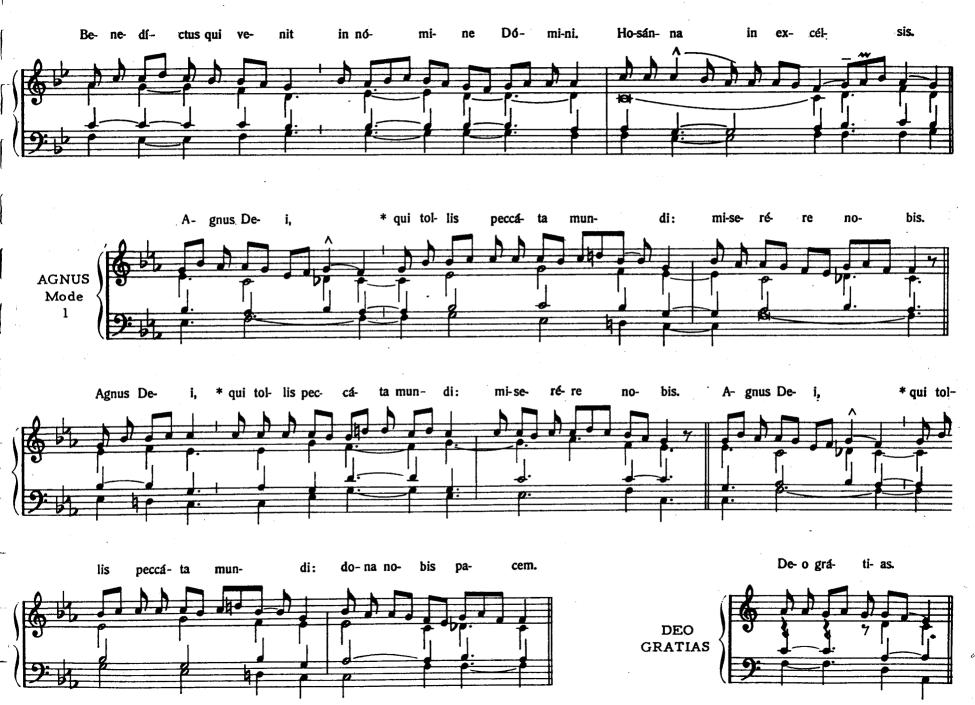








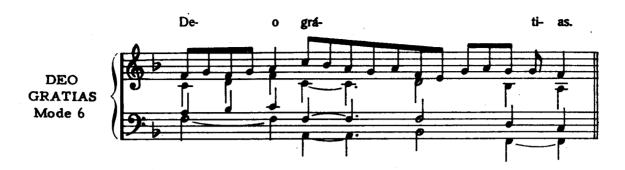




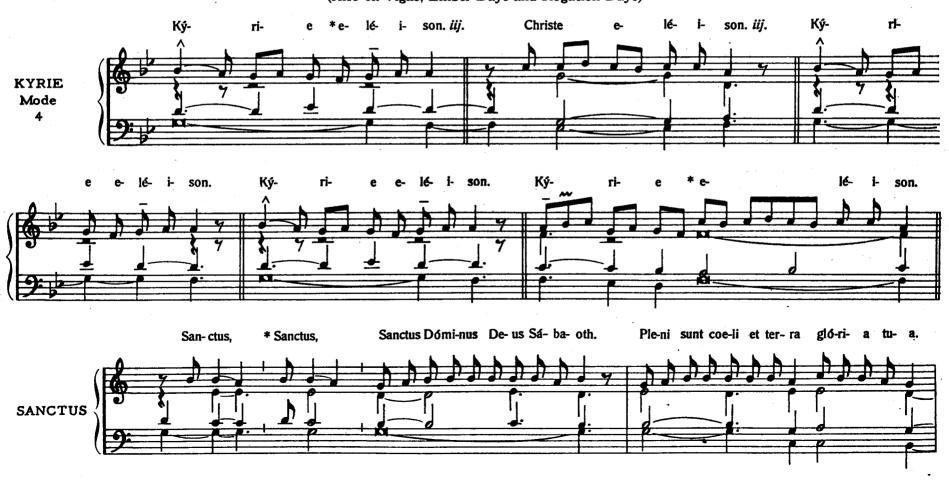


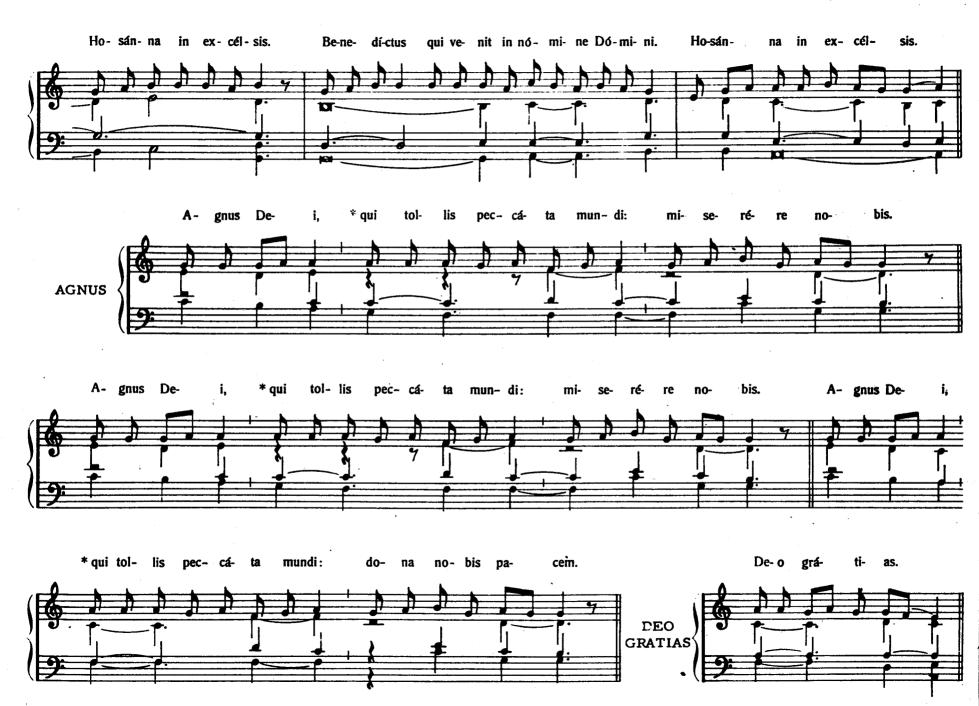






MASS XVIII. ON THE WEEKDAYS OF ADVENT AND LENT (Also on Vigils, Ember Days and Rogation Days)















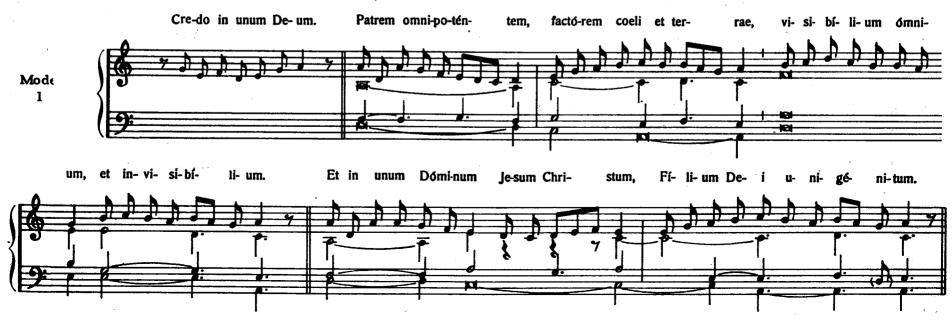






























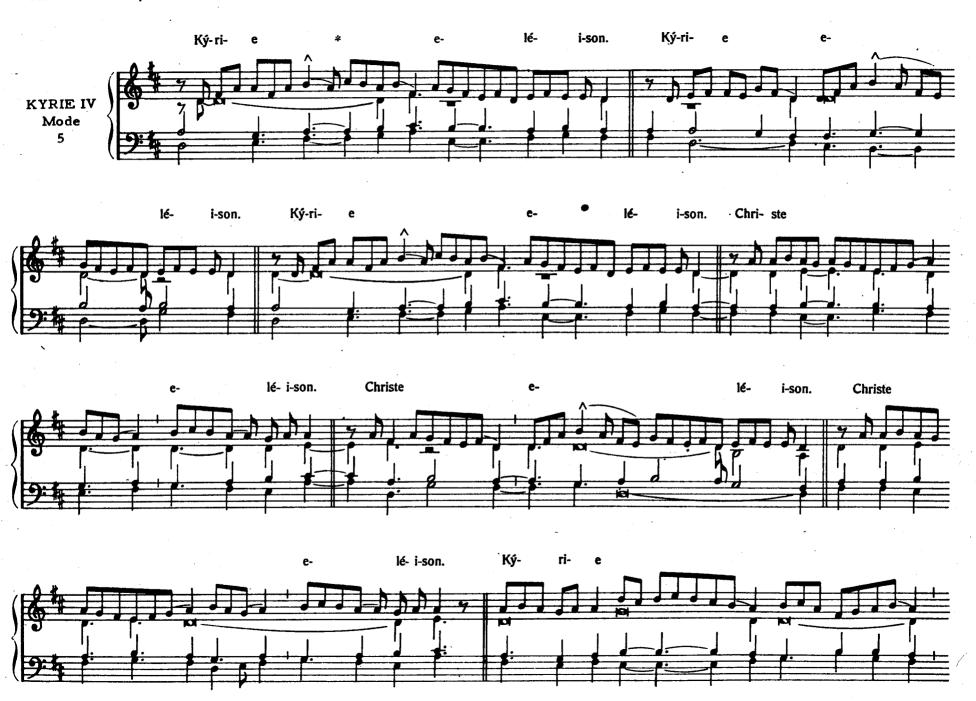








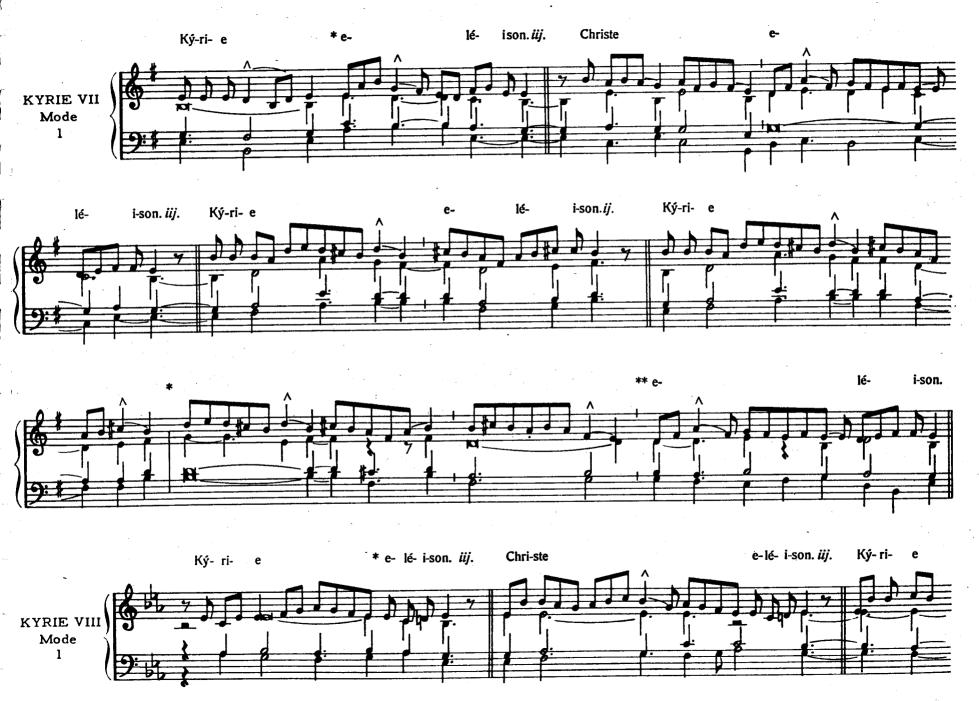


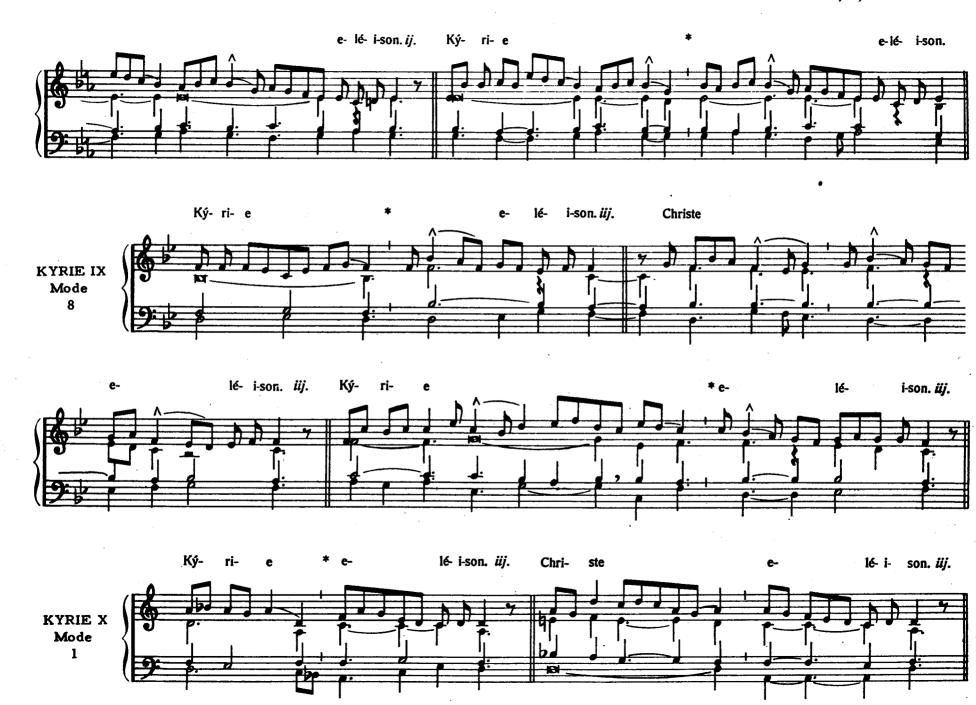


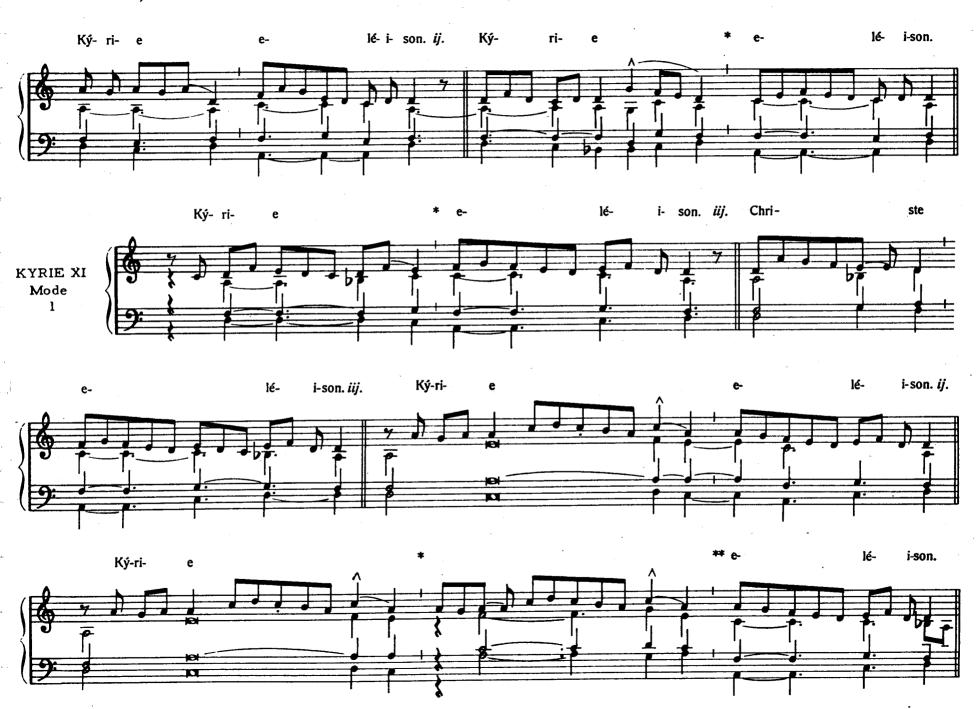






































## CHANTS FOR THE MASS











ti - mé-bit.

li - ctó-rum.

## THE GRADUAL AND TRACT SET TO SIMPLE PSALM TONES

Ι





). In memória aetérna é -

TRACT

Absólve, Dómine, animas óm-

nium fidélium de-fun-ctó - rum: \* ab omni vinculo de -

V. Et grátia túa illis suc - cur-rén - te: \* mereántur evadere judicium ul - ti - o - nis.

rit jú - stus: \* ab auditione mála non

 V. Et lúcis
 ae -tér - nae: \* beatitúdi
 ne pérfrui.

be chanted to the chords given above.



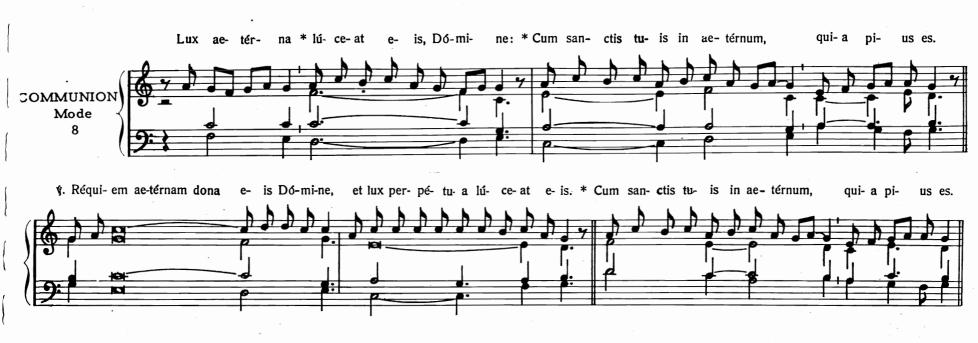












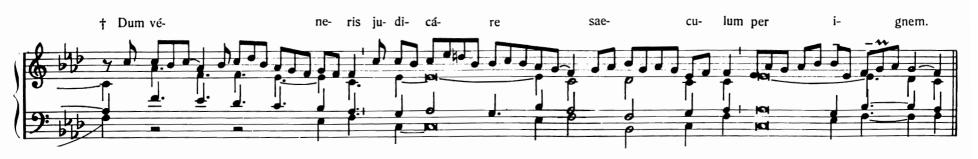
CHANTS FOR THE BURIAL SERVICE



After Mass, the priest goes to the bier and commences the Absolution. The Prayer "Non intres" is said and at its



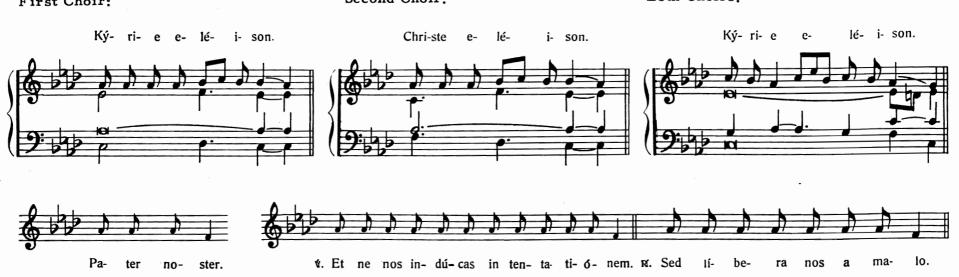




First Choir:

## Second Choir:

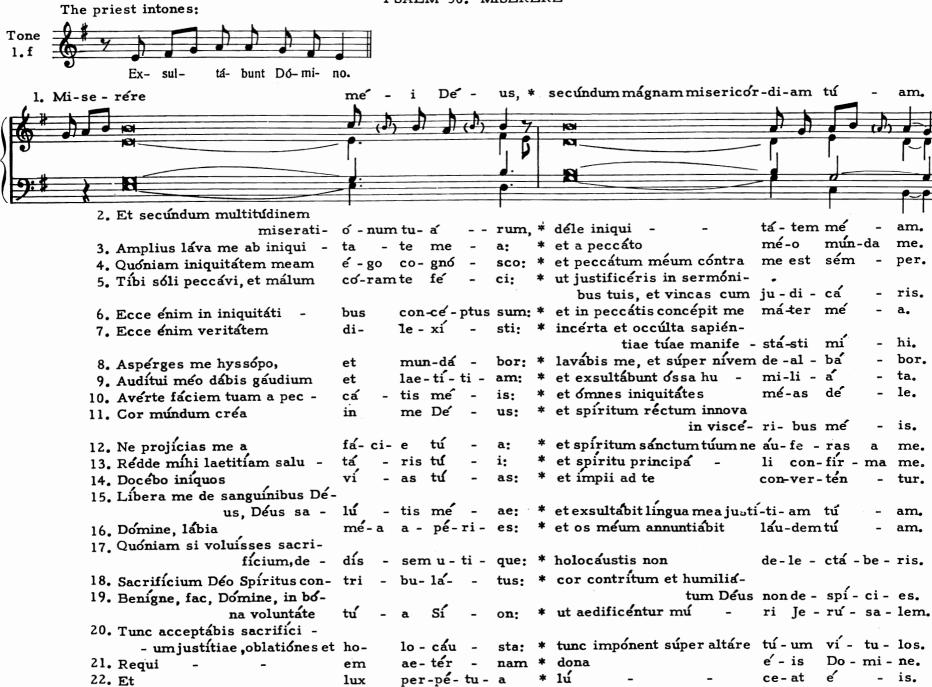
## Both Choirs:



The priest sings the Pater noster and continues on in silence, meanwhile sprinkling the corpse with holy water and incensing it, after which he sings:

- W. A pórta inferi.
- R. Erue, Dómine, ánimam éjus. (ánimas eórum.)
- V. Requiéscat in páce.
- R. Amen.
- V. Dómine exáudi oratiónem méam.
- R. Et clamor méus ad te véniat.
- W. Dóminus vobíscum.
- R. Et cum spiritu túo.

- V. Orémus . . . per Christum Dominum nostrum.
- R. Amen.
- V. Réquiem aetérnam dona ei (eis) Domine.
- R. Et lux perpétua lúceat ei (eis).
- V. Requiéscat in pace.
- R. Amen.
- V. Animam éjus . . . requiéscant in pace.
- R. Amen.



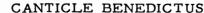


† The "Subvenite" is sung when the

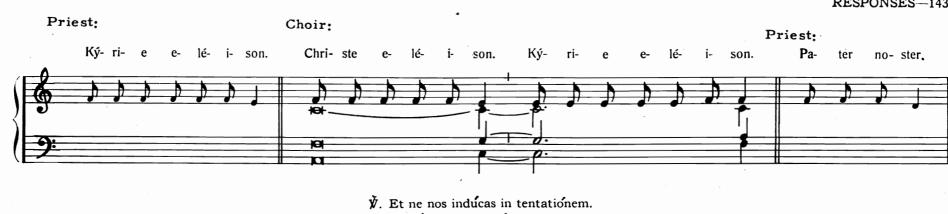




† The Ant. "In paradisum" is sung atter the Absolution, while the corpse is being taken to the grave.







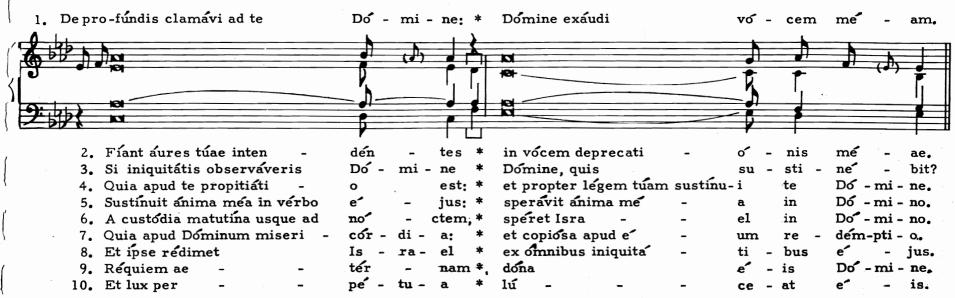
- R. Sed libera nos a málo.
- W. A porta inferi. R. Erue Domine ánimam éjus.
- N. Requiéscat in páce.
- R: Amen.
- W. Dómine exaudi orationem méam.
- R. Et clamor méus ad te véniat.
- N. Dóminus vobiscum. R. Et cum spíritu túo.
- W. Orémus.....
- R. Amen.
- N. Réquiem aetérnam dona ei Domine.
- R. Et lux perpétua lúceat ei.



de- func- to- rum, per mi--um cór- diam Deréquicant sepa-

## PSALM 129. DE PROFUNDIS

## Tone 8. G



## OPTIONAL LOWER KEYS

At Mass:		
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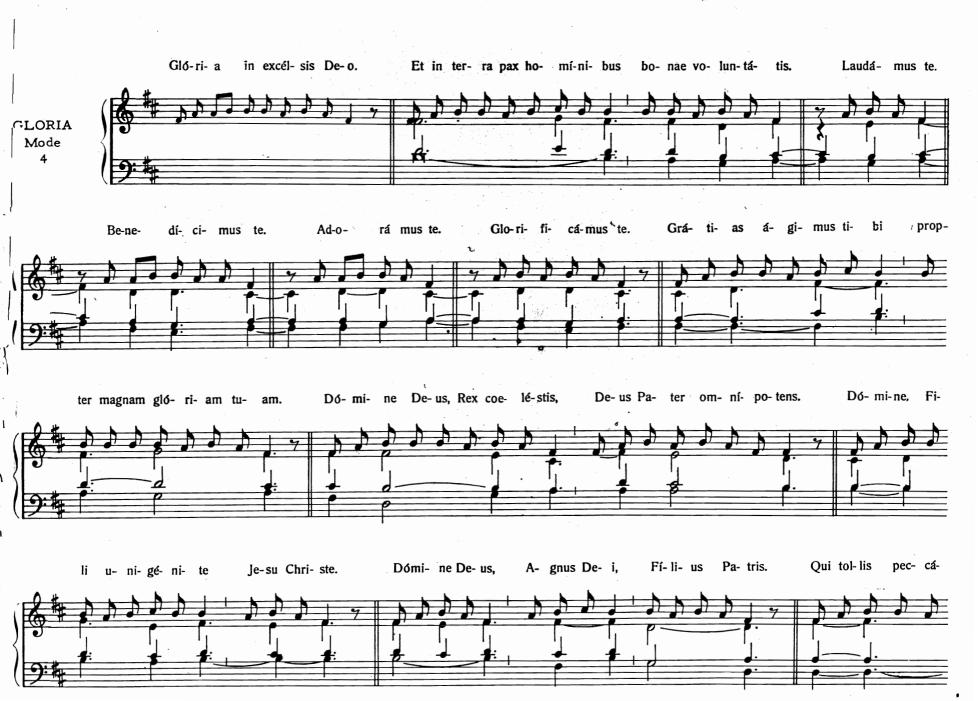


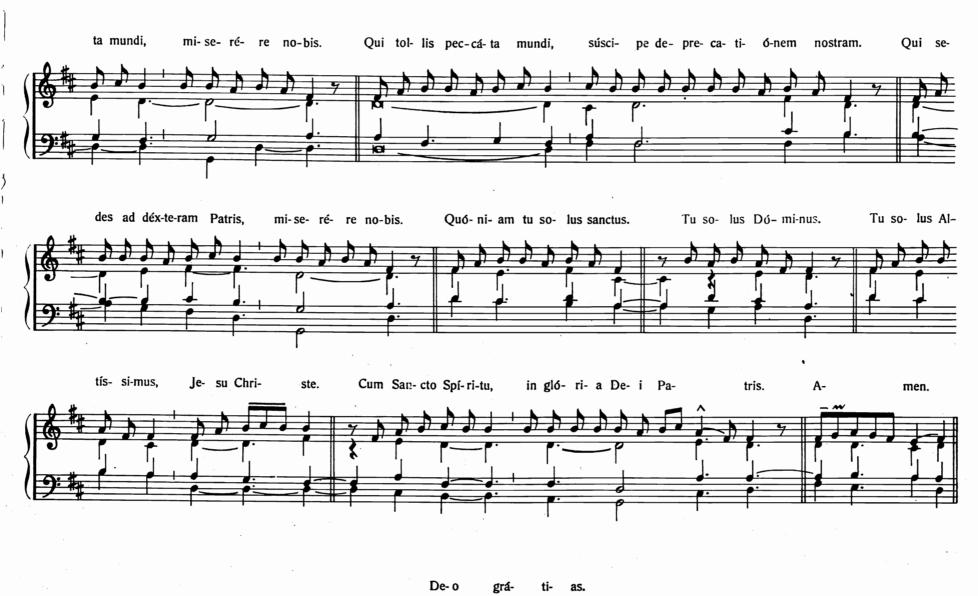






## MASS XV. ON SIMPLE FEASTS (Dominator Deus)















† Alternate verses of the "Dies irae" may







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